The Influence of Changes in the Nature of Social Interaction in the Information Society on the Level of Legal Culture

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ANNOTATION

The article examines the influence of changes in the nature of social interaction in the information society on the level of legal culture. Also, this article examines the emergence of new public relations arising in connection with the functioning of information technologies, and the transformation, in this regard, of public relations in the main areas of society, leads to a change in the state of modern legal culture.

KEYWORDS: *law, state, society, civil society, rule of law.*

The high rates of social change recorded in society at the beginning of the 21st century determined the state of uncertainty that affected the activities of the main social institutions and subsystems of society, which predetermined the vectors of society's development for the coming decades. It is in such difficult conditions that the genesis and development of the legal culture of society takes place, which determines the relevance of theoretical, applied and empirical research in this area of sociological knowledge [1].

It should be noted that the formation of the legal culture of modern youth is directly influenced by the processes of informatization and computerization of society. Young people get the opportunity to obtain legal knowledge and legal information from the global Internet, the processes of legal education and self-education are significantly intensified. It can be noted that there are specialized sites on the network that acquaint citizens, including the younger generation, with innovations in the field of legislation, various legal phenomena and events in the country and the world.

At the same time, the progress of information and computer technologies also demonstrates negative factors influencing the legal culture of society, such as, for example, the simplification of manifestations of extremism among young people. Extremist sites get the opportunity to broadcast their attitudes and values to the fragile minds of young people.

The modernization of modern society involves not only significant social and state transformations, but also changes in the socio-normative system, expansion of the legal worldview of the population, especially among young people. The legal culture of young people is a kind of general culture, characterized by a certain level of legal consciousness, legality, improvement of legislation, implementation of legal values.

The nature and degree of legal development of young people is projected in the legal culture of the individual, based on the importance of positive legal awareness, law-making activities. One of the significant aspects of the legal culture of young people is the level of their legal awareness. That is why, sociological research on the study of various aspects of the legal culture of young people, including the degree of their awareness of various phenomena of law, is of no small importance [2].

To date, various spheres of human life have been particularly massively embraced by the trend towards digitalization. Quite strong changes are undergoing political, economic and social institutions. Earlier in history there was no such analogue of the stage of human relations, the formation of a "new" reality is taking place - digital. Accordingly, such transformations also concern the field of law, changing its target function. It begins to be not only a means of exercising state power, an instrument for regulating the public and civil life of people, but also as a result of which it becomes an object of influence and influence of digitalization. Then there is a change in its forms, mechanisms and actions. To keep up with the times, the state needs to adapt to all new trends and revise the procedure for exercising power[3].

The state adapts and reacts to new trends in society and digital reality in different ways, trying to manage especially changing social relations. A strong leap in the development of information and communication technologies has led to an even greater interest in scientific progress and the improvement of social relations, thereby forming a new world and a new reality.

It becomes logical that such a trend inevitably concerns the field of law, if only because new mechanisms for Internet commerce, platforms for learning, blogging and much more are emerging. After all, all this needs to be regulated and taxes collected somehow. That is why law is also becoming an object of digitalization. But in the modern world there is still no clear enough understanding of what vector and what patterns will follow such transformations.

Possible solutions and ways can be found in foreign literature, relating rather to the practical aspects of the application of digitalization to the field of law and jurisprudence. For example, the use of electronic sources, training lawyers in new skills, storing a large amount of information, providing a strong database security system, promoting the services of professional lawyers, and much more. Along with this, a special place is occupied by discussions about "the search for optimal solutions and the development of models for the legal regulation of social relations associated with the use of digital technologies in the field of finance, public administration, and the creation of artificial intelligence" [4].

The correct understanding of the designated issue is not only formal, but also practical. According to T. Ya. Khabriyeva, due to the desire to do everything electronically and regulate almost all spheres of the information space, it is possible to partially lose the advantage of national influence, in connection with which the role of international authority increases[5].

Processes such as globalization, massification and subjugation of areas of human life begin to gradually erase the framework of special national affiliations, including traditions and legal norms for each individual country. Along with this, a rather sensitive issue is the prospects for the legal profession in the context of mass robotization of various professions. Since jurisprudence is not a pure set of mechanical skills and polished actions, limited only by knowledge of laws and codes, it will be almost impossible to create such an artificial intelligence that will perform the work of a lawyer as well as a person. After all, jurisprudence is partly a creative profession that requires not only knowledge of the law, but also the art of its application and implementation. Therefore, most likely in the foreseeable future it will not be easy to replace a person in such a complex area, and as a result, the profession of a lawyer will be in demand on the labor market for a long time[6].

Asking questions such as whether it is possible to replace a person with a robot and with artificial intelligence, we are first of all faced with a rethinking of social reality and the traditional way of life. Changing the conceptual framework of law in the face of the challenges of the modern world and science can change its perception.

First of all, the digitalization of legal culture can change its appearance and regulatory potential. We can talk about the emergence of a new law that did not exist before.

Assuming the further development of public information relations in the context of legal culture, we will point out several ways.

The first likely path is the transformation of law into another social regulator, or a hybrid form. The second is that the law will retain its traditional and original purpose, coexisting with digitalization. And the third is the creation of new normative regulators in parallel with classical law and laws[7].

But the last way is the most unlikely. Paying attention to the rather acute issues of the idea of law in the context of the transformation of social relations under the influence of modern technologies, one should refer to the report of the Doctor of Philosophy, Professor V. S. Stepin.

In the report "Formation of Legal Consciousness and the Search for New Strategies for Civilizational Development", the idea of law is correlated with the cultural way of life of people. V. S. Stepin pointed out the importance of preserving the basis of law - equality of law for all, since this idea was laid down in the era of the Renaissance, the Renaissance. It was during this era that law was formed in the understanding of the rational way of life and the picture of the world, which made it possible to smooth out social inequality between the strata of the population and "in which various social forces are democratically balanced" [8].

Under the influence of digitalization, there is a change in rationality and a rethinking of law as a social regulator. The digital age will not only bring changes and new trends in certain areas of public life, but also in relation to human rights.

With the advent of new technologies and the digitalization of areas of human relations, one can single out the trend in the development of information law as a separate branch of law in legal science. In order for laws to work qualitatively in the sphere of the information field, it is necessary to understand the mechanism of operation of digital things at a basic level[9], national interests in the information sphere have been formulated over the years, among which we can distinguish, first of all, “the development of human potential, ensuring the security of citizens and the state, the development of free , sustainable and safe interaction between citizens and organizations”. This is closely related to the spheres of public relations, since the need to regulate and direct various interactions with digitalization in the right direction is closely related to law. After all, it is on the right decision that the vector of transformation depends not only on a stable and safe situation in the country, but also on the legal profession itself.

In general, taking into account the above, the legal culture of young people in the context of the active introduction of innovative, information technologies into our lives should reflect the main aspects of the legal sphere and fix the forms of the future state of law among the youth. It is defined as a value-normative model of legal relations and the most significant trends in the development of legal life. The legal culture of youth serves the development of legal democratic institutions of modern civilization.

Also, the change in the nature of social interaction can be seen in the following. Thus, within the framework of this direction, the main characteristics of the information society are proposed to include the following:

- development of global computer networks, the possibility of prompt communication of members of society among themselves and with government agencies;
- formation of a single global information space, the disappearance of geographic and geopolitical borders of states;
- globalization of the economic, political and spiritual spheres of society.

Analyzing the change in the nature of interaction between society and the state, the following should be noted. The possibility of stable operational communication of members of society among themselves and members of society with state structures has a positive effect on the dynamics of legal awareness.

The legal impact of public administration in the information society when using information and telecommunication technologies becomes more open, decentralized and is characterized by a decrease in time for coordination and decision-making, well-developed feedback.

Law in the information society, as such, ceases to be a law based only on the traditions of a given society, a regulator of relations that arise only within the society of a given state, but is forced to go further, regulating relations that develop at higher system levels, it acquires planetary significance, which in information technology contributes the most.

It is noteworthy that the principles developed at the international level, in the opinion of the dissertator, should actually (and not declaratively) form the basis of the constitutions of individual states, and then - the basis of the current legislation.

According to Z. Buklova, the state power should ensure the security of the participation of state structures in the functioning of the Internet and create conditions for the protection of information for non-state structures, which should retain the right to choose the means of information security and the degree of necessary protection.

Based on the analysis of the changes taking place in the information society, Buklova Z. notes that due to the backlog of law, many social relations already operating in the information sphere remain unsettled, which leads to an increase in the role of legal awareness, as well as other social corporate norms, moral norms in streamlining the social relations of modern society[10].

In general, the complex of changes characteristic of the information society significantly affects legal science as a body of knowledge about law.

The most important factor that acts as a condition for the formation of a high level of legal culture of young people is legal education. It can be defined as a targeted and systematic impact on the mass consciousness and culture of the behavior of individuals in society, which is carried out with the aim of forming respect for legal norms and habits of law enforcement based on personal values and beliefs. A cultural, socially active and law-abiding society is formed on the basis of the correct legal education of an individual[11].

Subconsciously, society is approaching the formation of a new immune system in relation to the norms of legislation and social processes that can affect the consciousness of citizens. The level of crime is relatively decreasing, the level of independence of citizens in solving many socio-economic problems is growing.

To resolve these and other problems, a purposeful state policy is needed in the field of raising the level of the legal culture of society through the processes of lawmaking, the legislative process, as well as the media, fiction, cinema and art. Formation of a positive attitude to the law, law, knowledge by citizens of their rights and obligations to the state and society are the main tasks in the process of forming a legal culture[12].

It should be noted that the modern vision of the issues of legal education and training as a systematic purposeful activity of state bodies aimed at the formation of a legal culture and legal awareness is inextricably linked with the spiritual and moral component of society. The very attitude to law as a value capable of embodying the desire for social justice is born in the depths of spirituality and high morality. Given the organic connection between law and morality, it can be

said with firm certainty that legal education is one of the areas of holistic spiritual and moral education.

U.T. Tadzhikhanov and A.Kh. Saidov note that "legal education has a complex and multifaceted character; It is impossible to define legal education with only one concept. Its definition will depend on the point of view from which we will study legal education: a general social aspect or as a means of preventing offenses, etc." [13] .

In a narrow sense, consideration of legal education as one of the types of social activities, a purposeful and organized element in the work of state bodies and public organizations aimed at forming a legal culture and educating law-abiding citizens. An example of a narrow interpretation of the legal concept is the definition of ZM Islamov, according to which "legal education is a purposeful activity of the state, public organizations, individual citizens in the transfer of legal experience; systematic influence on the consciousness and behavior of a person in order to form certain positive ideas, views, value orientations, attitudes that ensure compliance, implementation and use of legal norms" [14].

Kh.T. Adilkariev offers the following definition of the concept of legal education: "legal education is a special activity of state and non-state bodies, officials and individuals to increase the level of legal consciousness and legal culture of the population" [15] . A special place here is occupied by the problem of the "legal minimum", as the level of legal education of the individual, the minimum acceptable for a non-professional person in legal and legal matters.

Increasing the legal culture of citizens, the formation of an intolerant attitude towards offenses in all segments of the population, especially among young people, are an important factor in preventing crime. However, legal propaganda does not give the proper result due to the fact that it is carried out by outdated methods, through superficial meetings and speeches. In this regard, the Ministry of Justice was instructed to develop a concept for improving the legal culture in society [16] .

In the context of the foregoing, it will be relevant to briefly consider the principles *of legal education,* understanding them as methodological rules that must be followed when choosing the goal of an activity.

The first principle is the principle of *purposefulness.*

This principle tells us about the subordination of all legal education activities to the main goal - the formation of a legally literate and legally socially active person, and ultimately the formation of a highly literate, comprehensively developed personality. The whole set of actions for the legal education of citizens should be organized, built according to a special plan.

The implementation of this principle in practice requires a clear and precise understanding of the goals and objectives of law education work, which allows you to correctly determine the main directions that should be followed in law education work, what should be the content, forms and methods of law education work. This implies another important principle of legal formation - *the principle of unity of goals, content, forms and methods.*

The next principle is *the principle of connection between legal formation and practical activity.* This principle requires broad familiarization of students with the life of society, legal reality and their active participation in the life of society in the legal sphere.

Further, it is necessary to highlight *the principle of relying on the positive qualities of the educated.* Based on its meaning, the action allows you to stimulate the growth of self-consciousness, faith in your own abilities, see the prospect of further self-improvement and

development.

No words can give such a clear idea of how one should behave, how the actions, the behavior of others. As a result, the principle *of using the example of others or the principle of legal education in a team is very appropriate.* Education cannot be limited only by the personal influence of the educator on the educator. Only in the team conditions are created for the comprehensive, including legal, development of the individual. The wider and richer a young person's practice of communicating with the team, the richer his knowledge, skills and abilities.

In itself, the influence of the team can be both positive and negative. Therefore, the subject of legal formation needs, first of all, to form a high level of moral and psychological environment in the team, which is achieved by creating an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual assistance in it, overcoming group morality.

Legal education should be *carried out systematically, consistently and continuously.* This is the next principle. This principle requires continuity in law education work, reliance on already acquired knowledge, formed beliefs, gradual complication of the content and forms of law education work. Legal education work should not be carried out episodically, but continuously, consistently, day after day.

There is also the principle *of taking into account the age characteristics and individual differences of the pupils.*

Equally important is the principle *of consistency in the legal education activities of* all subjects of legal education.

Having considered the above principles, we can say that the work on the legal education of citizens depends entirely on legal education, which, in turn, is built on its specific content and principles.

The purpose of legal education is to improve the legal culture and legal awareness of citizens. The main task of legal education is to instill in the individual a conscious desire for lawful behavior. The specific goals of legal education are reduced to legal information, legal education, as well as to the involvement of the individual in the activities of the state - i.e. in fact, to the application of the acquired knowledge in practice. Legal education is inextricably linked and is realized through legal education - direct acquisition of knowledge. Legal education is “a way of external expression and organization of the transfer of theoretical legal material to the object of education” [17].

Reforms and changes in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan also contribute to the work to ensure the legal education of citizens.

It is noteworthy that significant work has been carried out in Uzbekistan to ensure freedom of speech, the information and mass communications management system has been transformed, and the role of the media in solving problematic issues of socio-political and socio-economic development has been increased.

At the same time, an analysis of the current state of the sphere indicates a lack of prompt and proper response to emerging challenges in the media space, society's requests for the timely provision of comprehensive information on large-scale reforms in the country, which necessitates a significant strengthening of work in the information sphere, bringing to a qualitatively new level activities of the press services of state bodies and organizations, the media[18].

In order to further deepen the reforms aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for the activities of the media, establishing a high-quality dialogue between the state and society, providing the population with prompt, impartial and complete information about the goals, objectives and results of the reforms, increasing the transparency of the activities of state and

economic management, local government bodies, as well as a radical improvement in their interaction with the public and the efficiency of the press services The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev resolved many issues on the tasks of the press services and other media entities in the republic.

According to N.V. Rudneva, the problem of an equal ratio of legal and moral attitudes in the aggregate reflects the problem of the formation of the legal culture of young people in the information society.

Thus, the new reality of the information space requires the development of modern approaches to improve the efficiency and quality of the development of regional programs to improve the legal culture of young people. A feature of the current stage in the development of information relations is the spread and implementation of information technologies in all areas of human life. The interests of society and the state cause legitimate needs to protect those areas of life that ensure the security of the country and its citizens. The evolution of legislation in the field of legal protection of information is a natural process caused by the development of information technology and the formation of new areas of information activity. Legal protection of information is one of the main parts of the information function of the state[19].

A sociological analysis of the problem of forming a legal culture with the tools of Internet communication cannot be effective except at the level of theoretical and applied (sectoral) sociological theories.

Sociological analysis of the problem area at the fundamental level is also hampered by the lack of operational primary information about the characteristics of Internet tools and their recent dynamics.

It is worth noting that the Internet has a wide and very variable range of tools that can have a powerful impact on the consciousness and behavior of people. At the same time, not only active network users, but also other members of society fall into the sphere of influence of Internet communication due to the peculiarities of social communication, interpersonal and group communication, first of all. Under the new conditions, a comprehensive analysis of the mechanisms of the influence of the Internet on the genesis and development of the legal culture of young people is of particular importance from a scientific and socio-administrative point of view.

As you know, the formation of legal culture occurs through the transmission of socially significant information, and it is in this aspect that it is especially important to study the role of the global computer network as the most popular media in the youth environment of modern society. Yu.N. Troegubov notes that the development and mass use of the international information and communication network Internet is a global trend of recent times. The active participation of a large number of not only individual users, but also entire organizations in the environment of the global information space determines the need to develop measures to ensure national security that are consistent with the current trends in the development of information and communication technologies, in particular, countering the intensified spread of ideas of extremism and terrorism. Organizers and members of extremist groups are actively using the process of globalization for their own purposes, adopting the latest information technologies, with the help of which they make elements of their infrastructure less vulnerable to law enforcement agencies[20].

A positive aspect of using the Internet for the processes of improving the legal culture is associated with the transmission of legal knowledge and innovations among young people.

According to R.V. Konchakovsky, the Internet is not only a social technology structuring, uniting people, but also an independent sphere of life, the functioning of which leads to the transformation

of modern social space, the emergence of new sociocultural patterns[21].

The destructive potential carries the uncontrolled and unregulated content of social networks on the Internet, where members of radical communities have the opportunity to freely broadcast both ideologically and practically oriented information. A significant tool of information extremists, including in the field of interethnic and political manifestations, is the use of Internet communities: social networks, forums and blogs. The Internet community manifests itself in the formation of an information platform where communication between its participants is carried out on a set topic[22].

Legal uncontrollability and the lack of proper censorship and moderation of social media content leads to the fact that attackers get the opportunity to spread extremist attitudes, calls for destructive actions and quickly inform their associates about ongoing illegal actions. "Vkontakte" allows you to quickly create a group and through "reposts" and "likes", that is, replication and marks on posts, quickly and easily distribute any information among thousands of users. In connection with this event, the messages contained in the social network covered a huge number of people and contained calls to commit crimes, insults to the authorities and law enforcement agencies, ethnic hatred[23].

Thus, we can conclude that the spread of extremism on the Internet is one of the most pressing problems of modern society. These processes are influenced by many factors, such as the lack of proper social and preventive work with young people, including in social networks, as well as insufficiently effective information countermeasures against intruders.

In our opinion, it is necessary to improve the information policy of the state in the field of interethnic relations, to achieve the removal of interethnic tension and the resolution of interethnic conflicts. One of the few effective tools to counter the spread of extremism in the space of the global Internet is the legal culture. It is its stable functioning that can effectively counteract the extremization of youth consciousness.

The main problem associated with the functioning of Internet communication in the process of forming the legal culture of young people is that the global network has the potential (incomparable with the capabilities of any electronic or printed media) to transfer social phenomena, phenomena, markers of social processes from physical reality to virtual , as well as ample opportunities to change their original appearance in virtual reality. Already changed, "virtualized" social objects, returning from the Internet environment to the real world, thus "close the circle" of information circulation and determine the emergence of "distorted reality", which has some similarities with the effect of communicative noise, described in the middle of the 20th century. . Cyberneticist K. Shannon[24].

As a result, the institutional processes of the genesis and development of the legal culture of young people, which have been tested for decades, are changing. The importance of the factor of accidents and fluctuations is growing, which negatively affects the general state of society, especially in the aspect of counteracting the deviant behavior of young people.

In recent years, information technology has been actively used by the criminal community to commit crimes and other offenses.

Let us note several main aspects of the influence of information technologies on legal culture:

- ✓ the emergence of new public relations arising in connection with the functioning of information technologies, and the transformation, in connection with this, of public relations in the main areas of society, leads to a change in the state of modern legal culture;

- ✓ Being a source of two-way communication between society and the state, information technologies inform society about the activities of political and legal institutions, and power structures about the life of society, and its reaction to their actions.

Thus, enriched with the help of this means of accumulating beliefs, knowledge, cultural patterns, the productivity of legal institutions, the legal culture of the whole society increases:

- ✓ contribute to the development of such an element of legal culture as the quality and prevalence of legal education, increase its effectiveness, at the same time contributing to an increase in professional legal awareness, as a kind of legal awareness, which is an element of legal culture;
- ✓ being a reflection of real life, it is necessary to clearly realize that information technologies can also have a devastating impact on the legal culture. Being a means of reflecting legal culture as a qualitative state of society, the main task of information technology should be the reflection of the perception of law as a social value, the degree of readiness to act in accordance with the requirements of legal norms and the nature of lawful activity.

In turn, the legal culture should become the element that will include those effective results obtained in the process of introducing information technologies, characterizing the knowledge and understanding of law, respect for legal regulations, conviction in their fairness, an active life position in the legal sphere, compliance with the requirements of the law.

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